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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet.
HOR.

IN a former Paper, I have treated of that Slander which is too nice and delicate in its Nature to admit of any Handling; I shall now endeavour to expose a second kind, with which it is very dangerous to meddle, from the Difficulty, or, indeed, Impossibility of giving it an Answer. This is that Slander, of which the Foundation is cunningly laid in Truth; and this is much more artful and mischievous, than those bold, impudent, and injudicious Calumnies, which the blind Inveteracy of Malice and Envy sometimes encourages rash Men to discharge; and which seldom do any Injury, unless to the Credit of their Author, on whom they often recoil with their utmost Force. At worst, the solemn Denial of a Man of good Character is always sufficient to refute them.

Thus it happened with the flagitious, unknown Author of *Three Letters to the Whigs*. He had falsely charged a Gentleman of the most unblemish'd Honour, with having written a Pamphlet called, *A Letter to the Tories*; and, upon this Supposition, built many unjust Accusations against that Gentleman: But here, the Foundation being absolutely false, the whole Superstructure fell to the Ground, and, being solemnly denied, was never afterwards believed by a single Person.

But in the Case abovementioned, the Slander'd is laid under much greater Difficulties. The least Mixture of Truth excludes him from this easy Manner of rescuing his Reputation. His Honour will not suffer him to return a general peremptory Denial to the Charge: He is here obliged (as the Lawyers call it) to plead specially; to divide the Accusation, to separate Truth from Falshood, to admit the one, and to award only the other.

Now this is a Matter that requires great Pains and Skill in the Advocate; and, what is worse, as such an Enquiry must be always attended with great Trouble to the Judge, it is no easy Matter to engage, as far as is necessary, the Attention of the Public, before whom the Defence is to be made. Truth and Falshood are indeed sometimes so blended together, that it requires great Care and Time to separate the one from the other; much more commonly of both than the World will be kind enough to bestow: For this Judge cannot be compelled to attend; and Compassion, or the Love of Justice, are seldom Motives sufficient to induce him. On the contrary, I am afraid, his Affections are often engaged on the Side of the Accuser; since all ethic Writers have concurred in remarking the ready Assent which Human Nature is inclined to give to Calumny, and our own Observations too well confirm this Opinion. How much must this Inclination be strengthen'd, when Part of the Accusation is known and acknowledged to be true! When this Part hath once taken Possession of the Mind, how easily doth it draw all the rest after it! Who hath not often heard such Expressions as these: "Indeed, I believe it all; for I myself "know the Truth of this or that Circumstance.— "Nay, he cannot deny that himself, &c." Thus a Molehill of Truth (if I may be allowed the Expression) sometimes creates a Mountain of Falshood. And some trifling, inconsiderable Fact gives Credit to the blackest and most malicious Stories.

It is really shocking to consider the wicked Purpose to which this Art of mixing up Truth and Falshood together hath been applied, and the many dreadful Effects which have been produced by it, to very innocent and good Men. The Destruction of the excellent *Socrates*, will be an eternal and shameful Example of the Efficacy of these Means. In the Slanders spread abroad against him among the *Athenians*, as well as in his Accusation before the *Areopagi*, there was some Mixture of Truth, tho' no Man was surely more innocent of all Impiety than he.

Nothing, indeed, can equal the Force of this strange Composition, in which as the least Particle of Truth is capable of transmitting its Colour to never so much Falshood, so the least Infusion of Falshood is able to communicate its rancorous and poisonous Quality to all the Truth with which it is blended.

By this Method, the greatest and most admir'd Characters which the World hath ever produced, may be easily blackened and overthrown; and the most renowned of all Actions may be vilified, and rendered the Objects of Contempt and Abhorrence.

Socrates shall serve for an Instance of this. The learned Reader knows, that he might, if he had pleased, have made his Escape from Prison. *Plato* likewise tells us, in his *Phædon*, that the Morning of this great Man's Execution, when his Wife, the famous *Xantippe*, was lamenting over him, he turned to one of his Friends, and desired him to take away that troublesome Woman. Why may we not suppose that the *Athenian Evening Post*, or the *Old Athens*, or the *Fool*, (for I presume there were Fools there as well as here) or some other *Athenian Grubstreeteer*, inserted the following Paragraph on the Occasion.

"WE HEAR the famous Atheist *Socrates*, who "was lately condemned for Impiety to the Gods, "refused to go out of Prison, tho' the Doors were "set open, and defied the Government to exe- "cute him; a fresh Instance of his Obstinacy. "He persisted likewise in uttering the most horrid "and shocking Blasphemies to the last; and when "his Wife, who, WE HEAR, is a Woman of re- "markable Sweetness of Temper, and whom he "hath very cruelly used on many Occasions, went "to take her Leave of him, he abused her in the "grossest Language, called her by several oppro- "brious Names, and at length prevailed on one "of his Gang, who were there to visit him, to "kick the poor Woman down Stairs; so that she "now lies ill of the Bruises she received."

In this Example I have followed the modern Fashion, and have greatly embellished the real Fact with many Circumstances of Invention; but much less than this is necessary to subvert Truth. We may often adhere strictly to the Letter of a Story; and yet, by forging the Motive only, so far misrepresent the Person who is the Subject of it, that from deserving our highest Commendation, he shall be exposed to the utmost Infamy. Thus we may say, that the elder *Brutus*, from Pride and Cruelty, put his own Sons to Death; that the younger *Brutus*, from Ambition, and a Desire of supplanting him in his Power, stabb'd his Friend; or, to mention but one more, and him perhaps the most glorious of all Mankind; that *Timoleon*, being jealous of his Brother's Power, and from the Motive of Rivalship, destroyed him; and, as an especial Mark of his Hatred and Cruelty, employed *Satyrus*, who had married his own Sister, for that detestable Purpose.

But, indeed, the Dealers in Scandal seldom use this Moderation. They are not contented with false Glosses and malicious Comments; nothing less than an actual Misrepresentation of Facts will generally satisfy them; for the Truth of which I need only appeal to the numberless scurrilous Libels, which have, within this last Twelvemonth, disgraced both the Press and the Nation.

Few of my Readers want to have any particular Instances pointed out to them; nor can they well expect this of me, after what I have asserted above, that such Scandal is not to be meddled with. However, I shall venture to name two; since these have, I believe, been already spread as wide as it is possible to spread them, and the Malice and Falsehood of both are now as universally known.

The first of these flagrant Instances (indeed the most flagrant that any Age or Country hath produced) was exemplified in the monstrous Lies propagated concerning an Affair, which happened at the End of last Summer; where a Nobleman of the highest Rank and Dignity, and eminent for the most exalted public as well as private Virtues, was in Danger of being insulted by a riotous, factious, Jacobitical Mob. The distinguished Bravery of this Nobleman made it, indeed, probable that something very tragical might have happened on this Occasion; but as to what really did happen, besides the Insolence of the Mob, (which in *England* is no strange Matter) it was not of any Consequence or Importance: No sooner however did the News of this Affair reach *London*, than the Ten thousand Tongues of Slander began all to bellow at once. The Press, the Streets, and the Highways all rung with Libels cramm'd with Lies, and array'd in all the Wit of *Grub-street* and *Billingsgate*. Nor were the Writers contented with venting these Falshoods for a Week or a Month, the latter of which may be considered as an extreme old Age, to which few of their Calumnies arise; but have lately bound them up in a Pamphlet, and, as it were, revived them from the Grave of Oblivion, where they had long lain buried.

The Bill concerning the Town of *Buckingham* is another notorious Example of this Kind. Here every Art, which Wit and Malice united could invent, was employ'd to represent a Matter in which the little County of *Buckingham* was alone concern'd, as of universal Import to the Public. A Bill petitioned for by much the greater Number of Freeholders, was said to be opposed by the County in General. A manifest Opposition to all Jobs, and a Defence of the Freedom of Elections, were, by a kind of Legerdemain, construed into the very Reverse. And lastly, the Conduct of a noble Gentleman, who exerted many of those exalted Qualities of which he is possess'd on this Occasion, was traduced in a Language which we shall not repeat in this Paper.

I shall conclude this Essay in the Words of a learned and witty *English* Divine; who, in his Sermon on this Text in *Isaiah*, *Woe unto them who call Evil good, and Good evil, that put Darkness for Light, and Light for Darkness*, &c. hath the following excellent Passage. "Detraction, says "he, is that poisonous Arrow, drawn out of the

" Devil's Quiver, which is always flying about
" and doing Execution in the Dark; againſt which
" no Virtue is a Defence, no Innocence a Security.
" It is a Weapon forged in Hell, and formed by
" that prime Artificer and Engineer, the Devil;
" and none but that Great God who knows all
" Things, and can do all Things, can protect
" THE BEST OF MEN againſt it."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Since our laſt Two Mails arrived from Holland.

Copenhagen, May 28.

ON the 18th Inſtant, in the Afternoon, a very violent and remarkable Storm happened here. The Cloud which brought it, came from the Weſt, croſſed the Town, and went into Sweden. It was accompanied with Thunder and Rain, together with Hailſtones, which broke the Windows of ſeveral Houſes. It broke the Wings of four Mills upon our Ramparts, and in the Country it overturned ſeveral Waggons with Paſſengers in them. This Storm happened in a very clear Day, and the Rays of Light pierced in ſeveral Places through the Cloud, which paſſed along with a ſurprizing Swiftneſs, not continuing above three or four Minutes. It covered very little more than the Town, and all round it the Sky was very clear, and the Sun ſhone very bright; and as ſoon as the Storm was over, the Weather was as fine as before. W. E.

Madrid, May 20. The News of the ſigning of the Preliminaries, which we received on Friday laſt, cauſed a general Joy in this City; but the Court did not appear to be thoroughly ſatisfied with certain Articles. Madame de Macanas, who went the 14th to Aranjuez, with her Daughter, in order to throw herſelf at the King's Feet, to implore the Clemency of his Majeſty in Favour of her Huſband, had Orders immediately to retire, without being permitted to ſpeak to any Body, or to dine at Aranguez. ib.

Genoa, May 18. Sig. Mari, who has finiſhed his Term of Commiſſary in Corſica, is arrived from thence, and brings ſuch News as makes us very ſoon expect worſe. In ſhort, we are afraid that Baſtia may be already in the Hands of the Rebels. The Reinforcements we ſent are diſtributed in the Caſtles of Calvi, Ajaccio and Bonifaccio, not a Man having been able to get into Baſtia. ib.

Savona, May 20. Laſt Night ſome Independant Companies of the Enemy attacked our grand Guard, which was advanced as far as Albizuola; but they were vigorouſly repulſed. ib.

Turin, May 25. According to the Relation of the Expediton to Corſica, which the King has received from the Chevalier di Cumiana, our Troops expected to be Maſters of Baſtia by the 22d; ſo that we wait for News from thence with Impatience. The Corſicans expreſſed great Joy at the Landing of our Men, and were extremely eager to enter on Action. Calvi is blocked up, and the Genoeſe have not been able to throw any Reinforcements in Baſtia, which has only a Wall on the Land-ſide, without any Ditch. ib.

Poſnania, May 29. We have received Advice, that the firſt Column of the Ruſſian Troops was arrived in the Neighbourhood of Cracovia, and that the ſecond was every Day expected there. ib.

Dantzick, June 1. We are very happily delivered from the Apprehenſions that we were under on Account of Count de la Salle's Eſcape from Fort Weixelmunde, on Saturday laſt, by dropping out of his Chamber Window which looked toward the River. He had the good Luck to find a ſmall Boat, or he muſt have been inſtantly taken; but, however, he was taken in about twenty-four Hours at Dantzriger Werde, by a Squadron of our Garriſon, and conducted to his old Lodging, where he is more ſtrictly guarded than before. The Captain, who was on Duty when he made his Eſcape, is put under an Arreſt by Order of our Magiſtrates. An extraordinary Pendulum has been brought hither, made by William Tonburgh, a Daniſh Peaſant, which abating the Decay by Friction of the Materials, is a true perpetual Motion; the Spring, when unbent, yielding to the Force of another Spring, which ſets a Wheel going that winds up the firſt. It is generally believed, that the Affairs of the North will very ſpeedily take a new and unexpected Turn, which will explain ſome Engagements that have hitherto been thought very myſterious. ib.

Dreſden, June 1. All the Letters from Poland confirm that the Ruſſian Troops continue to advance, notwithſtanding the Preliminaries, and that the Recruits marching to compleat them have already paſſed by Grodno: But thoſe Troops are far from having ſuffered, either by Sickneſs or Deſertion, near ſo much as hath been given out. ib.

Vienna, June 1. The Chamberlain Beſtucheff-Rumim having acquitted himſelf of his Commiſſion from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has had his Audience of Leave of their Majeſties, and the reſt of the Imperial Family. A Plan is arrived of the Cantonment of the Imperial Troops in the Low Countries, 'till the Concluſion of a Peace. ib.

Berlin, June 4. The King has ſent the neceſſary Inſtructions to Count de Podevils, his Miniſter at Vienna, to agree with the Miniſters of the Imperial Court upon the Execution of the 20th Article of the Preliminaries, which relates to the general Guaranty of the Dutchy of Sileſia and the County of Glatz, in Conſideration whereof the King will concur with the other contracting Parties to renew, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, the Engagement of the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, June 5. The Departure of the Count de St. Severin retards Things here for the preſent; and many believe, that though the Spaniſh Miniſter, M. de Soto Major, has received Orders to ſign the Preliminaries, he will delay it till the Return of that Miniſter. The Marquis Doria, Plenipotentiary from Genoa, was inclined to follow this Example, but being adviſed to ſhelter the Republic under the Articles, and reſerve his Repreſentations from the Duke and Senate for the Congreſs, he very wiſely took the Hint, and copied the Sardinian Miniſter, in ſigning without Heſitation. ib.

Bruſſels, June 5. Count St. Severin had a long Conference, in his Way to Paris, with M. Saxe and M. de Seychelles, the firſt of whom is ſince ſet out for Antwerp, and the other for Ghent. All that is at preſent ſaid concerning the Reſtitution of conquer'd Places, is founded on Conjecture only: But we have better ground to affirm, that the Dutch Priſoners will be removed towards the Frontiers, and that the Time of their entire Deliverance is not very far off. ib.

Amſterdam, June 9. The College of Admiralty has cauſed Publication to be made, that Leave is given to ſend Corn to France, or elſewhere, upon the ſame Footing as before the Month of December laſt. It is ſaid the Engliſh and Hanoverians will form a Camp of 20,000 Men, in the Neighbourhood of Nimeguen, for the Conveniency of Proviſions, which are amaſſing there. ib.

Berlin, June 8. M. de Betting, Major of the Prince of Pruſſia's Regiment of Foot, has had the Order *For Merit* conferr'd upon him by his Majeſty. ib.

Antwerp, June 10. They are actually clearing our Magazines, and the French Generals begin to ſell off their Equipage. They talk alſo of ſending away the Hoſpitals and Militia. ib.

Hague, June 13. D. Emanuel Freyre de Andrade, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King of Portugal, one of his Privy Council, Knight of the Orders, and Colonel of Horſe, has, this Morning delivered into the Hands of the Preſident of the States-General, his Letters Credential, as Envoy Extraordinary from his Portugueſe Majeſty to this Republic; and, we hear, he will be acknowledged by their High Mightineſſes in that Quality. ib.

General Debroſe, Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Majeſty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, has had an Audience of the Stadtholder, and gave a grand Supper the Night before laſt to the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghauſen, the greateſt Part of the foreign Miniſters, and to ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction of both Sexes. M. Keith, charged with the Affairs of Great-Britain, has ſent a Courier to the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Sandwich. Mr. Adolphus Heldevier, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Aylva, has juſt renewed in Perſon his Oath before the Council of State. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Sleſwick, June 5. This Morning, about Ten o' Clock the King of Denmark ſet out for Rensbourg, being to dine a little out of the Way thither at Koehoeft, the Seat of Baron Dehn.

Hamburgh, June 8. Great Preparations are making in this Neighbourhood for the Reception of his Daniſh Majeſty, who is expected at Altona. Prince William of Saxe-Gotha, and his Princeſs are arrived here, and intend to paſs ſome Months in Hamburgh with the Dutcheſs of Holſtein, Mother to the Princeſs.

Dreſden, June 9. M. de la Salle, who made his Eſcape from the Fort of Munda, is retaken by the Vigilance of the Magiſtrates of Dantzick, and very cloſely confined.

Hague, June 11. In Conſequence of the Declaration of the States of Friſeland, a Deputation from them arrived here on Sunday, to entreat the Prince of Orange to honour them with his Preſence as ſoon as poſſible, in order to ſettle the diſorder'd Affairs of that Province; but as that Part of the Declaration relating to the new Powers to be granted to the Stadtholder was not ſo clearly expreſſed, one of the Deputies was ſent back to Leewarden to have the Matter explained, and his Highneſs will not fix the Time of his Departure till the Return of the ſaid Deputy, who it is thought will bring a ſatisfactory Anſwer. The States General have actually made a Reſolution recalling all the Placarts prohibiting Commerce with France. An Advertiſement was publiſhed four Days ago, by Order of the College of Admiralty reſiding at Amſterdam, whereby the Exportation of Corn to France and other Countries, is now to be allowed upon the ſame Footing as it was before the Month of December laſt paſt. The States General have taken a Reſolutiou to iſſue forthwith a Proclamation, in order to repeal all their Placarts publiſhed ſince the Beginning of laſt Summer, reſtraining the Trade with France; to recall their Privateers, and to prohibit the Continuation of Hoſtilities by Sea, againſt the French King and his Subjects. M. Van Borſelen, who was lately appointed by the States General to be their fifth Plenipotentiary at the Conferences at Aix la Chapelle, departed from hence three Days ago.

Hague, June 14. The Deputy from Friſeland, who went back to Leewarden laſt Sunday, returned to this Place laſt Night, but the Prince of Orange's Departure for that Province is ſtill undetermined, as his Highneſs has been of late a good deal out of Order with a violent Fit of the Cholick, attended with a Fever, for which he has been blooded and bliſtered, and is ſtill confined to his Apartment, though his Highneſs this Day finds himſelf conſiderably better. The Quarter of Nimeguen has lately taken a Reſolution to make the Prince of Orange a Preſent of the County of Culembourg, which they had purchaſed ſome Years for 1200000 Florins of the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, Father to the Prince of that Name, who commands at preſent the Bavarian Troops in the Republick's Service: By the Improvements which have been ſince made in that County, it is now valued at two Millions of Florins. A Placart was publiſhed this Morning, proclaiming, 'till farther Orders, a Ceſſation of all Hoſtilities by Sea, and the Suſpenſion of all the Placarts reſtraining and prohibiting the Trade with France. Lord Anſon arrived here Yeſterday in the Evening, and ſets out again Tomorrow Morning for Helvoetſluys. M. Hop, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General to the King of Great-Britain, arrived here this Morning from England, in his Way to Hanover; to which Place, it is ſaid, Mr. Charles Bentinck will likewiſe go immediately after his Return from Overyſſel, where he went Yeſterday Morning, to take Poſſeſſion of the Place of Droſſart of Vollenhove lately conferred upon him. This Employment deprives the Poſſeſſor of the Right of being deputed to the States General.

Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, ſuſpending the Execution of the three Placarts publiſhed laſt Year in Relation to French Trade, was iſſued here laſt Wedneſday; and it is expected that a Proclamation was alſo iſſued out France about ceaſing of Hoſtilities at Sea againſt the Dutch.

Genoa, May 25. The Duke de Richlieu came hither on the 19th, in order to communicate to our Government the Signing the Preliminaries, but he is ſince returned to Seſtri. Our military Preparations are carried on with as great Vigour as ever, which is attributed to the Advice we have received, that the Regency of Tuſcany have granted a free Paſſage for the Auſtrian Troops that are in full March to attack us; we flatter ourſelves, however, that there will not be much Blood ſhed this Campaign, as there ſeems to be a moral Certainty that it will be the laſt of the War. The Duke de Richlieu has ſent an Officer to Vado Bay, in order to learn from the Britiſh Admiral Byng, whether he has Directions to ſuſpend Hoſtilities or not. We have very great Reaſon to fear that Baſtia has ſurrender'd to the Piedmonteſe and Malecontents, or will be obliged to ſurrender before the Ceſſation of Arms in Italy takes Place. It is reported that the Caſtles of Placentia and Modena will be demoliſhed before they are delivered up to their new or old Maſters. According to our Advices from Final, his Sardinian Majeſty has cauſed a Part of his Artillery there to be embarked, which gives us great Satisfaction. The regular Troops that are already encamped amount to fifteen Thouſand Men, and thoſe in Garriſon, together with armed Peaſants, make about ten Thouſand more. Proviſions are at preſent tolerably cheap, which however may be rather attributed to want of Money than to Plenty. W. E.

Milan, May 28. The Auſtrian Troops are gone to the Poſts aſſigned them, and wait only the laſt Orders to enter the Genoeſe Territory: But General Brown

seems resolved to suspend the Operations, 'till he has fresh Orders from Vienna: And just now we hear that an Express from Vienna is gone to Reggio, with Dispatches for Count Harrach, which are said to regard an approaching Cessation of Arms in Italy. ib.

Paris, June 10. The Count de St. Severin, who returned lately from Aix-la-Chapelle, has had an Audience of the King at Versailles, in which he was most graciously received; it is believed that he will return thither before the End of the Month with fresh Instructions, in order to quicken the salutary Work of Peace. The Court will very speedily set out for Compeigne, where a Camp will be formed, composed of several Regiments of Horse and Foot that are at present in Flanders, together with all the Troops of the King's Houshold. It is believed that the Marquis de Puysieux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Count de St. Severin, Minister Plenipotentiary at Aix la Chapelle, and the Marquis de Mirepoix, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, who commands in Italy, will be speedily made Dukes by Brevet. ib.

The Court of Criticism met as usual; but nothing past worth communicating to the Public; and having sat half an Hour, the said Court adjourned to Thursday *next.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

To JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

Sir,

LAST *Saturday* there was printed in your Paper the following Article of News, cited from one of the Papers: "*At Guilford Races* "*Yesterday in the Afternoon was a* choice whip-"ing *Bout between two* CHOICE SPIRITS, *to* "*the Divertisement of a great Number of Specta-*"*tors both* Horse *and* FOOT. W. E." This Article was read publickly in *Richard's Coffee-House*, and occasioned much Criticism. Some one observed, very judiciously, that there should be a Stop after *Spectators*, and that HORSE *and* FOOT were the Name of those *two* CHOICE SPIRITS, who whipped themselves to the great Divertisement of the Spectators.—We wait impatiently the clearing up this Embarrassment; mean while I remain,

Yours, &c.

A. B. C.

Saturday.

The Affair relating to the Complaints made by the King of Prussia's Minister here, on the seizing and detaining the Ships of his Master's Subjects in our Ports, has been determined by the High Court of Admiralty, entirely to the Satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty. W. E.

It is said that a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation will soon be concluded between this Nation and the Ports of the King of Prussia; and that every thing seems tending to bring about a perfect Union and good Harmony between the two Courts. And,

We hear also that the King of Prussia has made known his Desire of having an Interview with his Britannick Majesty before his Return to England, which, we hear, will be about the Middle of September next. ibid.

We hear that Mr. Watson, late Mayor of Haydon, against whom Luke Robinson, Esq; obtained a Verdict of 500 l. Damages for a false Return, intends to move the Court of King's Bench the first Day of next Term for a new Trial. ib.

MARRIED. Mess. James Hatch, an eminent Brandy-Merchant, and Edward Satchell, an eminent Watch-maker, to Miss Grimstead, Daughter of an eminent Toyman, and Mrs. Farmer, Relict of Mr. Farmer, both of St. Paul's Churchyard. ib.

DEAD. Mr. Atkinson, an Attorney.——Mrs. Ward, Wife of a Messenger.——Mr. Thomas Wright, a Farmer, supposed to be the oldest Man in England. ib. *And a Still-born Child, supposed to be* the youngest.

Jacobitical nonsensical Poetry, from the London Evening Post.

The Sailor's Consolation *upon the Prospect of a* Peace.

THO' *Peace* may *discharge* all our Hands at a Jerk,
And *Trade* may be *wanting* to set us to work,
Two Chances, my Lads, we shall have *in Reserve*;—
As *Pyrates*, to *hang*;—or, as *honest Men, starve*.

The Factious Jacobitical Scribbler's Consolation *on ditto Prospect.*

THO' Peace should hereafter deprive us of News,
We shall still have our Betters, my Lads, to abuse.
This Choice we shall have in all Times,—to deserve
For Slander to hang, or for Dulness to starve.

Monday.

On Saturday Advice came, that the Swallow Packet, Capt. Phillips, is arrived at Falmouth from Jamaica, which Island she left on the 8th of April, and brings the following Advices:

'That after the Reduction of Port Louis, Admiral 'Knowles sailed immediately for St. Jago de Cuba, 'where Capt. Dent, of the Plymouth, being Senior, de-'manded, as his Right, that he might go in first, se-'conded by the Cornwall; but on his Approach found 'a Chain a-cross with Bombs; also two large Ships, 'and two small ones filled with Combustibles, and rea-'dy to be set on fire on the first Attempt to break the 'Chain. They fired several Broadsides at the Castle, 'and the Cornwall had some Men killed. Then Capt. 'Dent consulting his Officers, they all agreed that they 'must lose their Ships if they attempted to break the 'Chain, and therefore gave over their Enterprize, and 'return'd to Jamaica.——The Plymouth was to sail 'for England the 1st Day of May; and some time in 'June the Cornwall and Lenox were to sail with a large 'Fleet under their Convoy.". C. A.

On Saturday last the Princess Amelia set out for Hampton Court, attended by the Lord Bateman, Lady Arabella Campbell, Lady Anne Montague, &c. ib.

Tuesday.

Yesterday several Persons of Distinction waited on the Duke of Newcastle, and took Leave of his Grace, who will set out on Thursday for Hanover. G. A.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor arriv'd in Town. ib.

And this Day he will hold the Second General Seal, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, after Easter Term. ib.

Yesterday the Fellow who was detected in stealing Goods at the late dreadful Fire in Cornhill, was whipp'd from the Mansion-house to the upper End of Cornhill, and back again, pursuant to his Sentence at the Old Baily; which was executed in a very severe manner, and yet no one seem'd to *pity* him; so great a Detestation all sorts of People had for his Crime. ib.——*It is rather* Pity *that the Law did not extend to have sent him to the upper End of Tyburn Road.*

On Saturday last the Crew of his Majesty's Ship the Jersey waited on the Lords of the Admiralty with a Petition, praying for an Order for the speedy Payment of their Prize Money, arising from the Captures of the St. George and St. Jago, two Spanish Galleons, taken up the Streights about a Year ago, which was granted. Each Foremast Man's Share is said to amount to 120 l. sterl. While the above Ship's Crew attended the Admiralty, they met with one of their inferior Officers, who had used several of them exceeding ill while on board, in return for which they gave him a sound Drubbing, as the Sailors term it.——*This Drubbing, perhaps, came nearer up to the Severity of Justice than the before-mentioned Whipping.*

We hear by a Clause made for the prohibiting the Wearing of French Cambricks, a Penalty of Five Pounds *is levied* on all Persons who shall sell, offer, or expose to Sale any French Cambricks, or Lawns, after Midsummer Day next. ib.——*This is the first Clause that ever* levied *a Penalty.*

Yesterday Afternoon a Boy was detected in picking a Gentleman's Pocket of his Handkerchief, at the Door of the Sign of the Parrot, opposite Bow Church in Cheapside, *whom he* chastised with a Whip; after which *he* was surrounded by the Populace, by whom he was severely duck'd before he got his Liberty. ib.——*It is certain from this Author, that it was the Gentleman who was whipt; nor is it at all certain whether it was not the same Gentleman who was afterwards surrounded and duck'd by the Populace.*

On Sunday Night a Man well dressed was taken up in St. James's Park, and carried to *the Hole* at Whitehall, for Sodomitical Practices. ib.—*This Fellow could not possibly be carried to too nasty* a Hole.

The following is a List of the Ships arrived at Jamaica, viz. the Queen of Hungary, Hughes, from Liverpool and Africa; the Vernon, Mitchelson, from Madeira; the Finder, Holland; the Alicant, Reis; the Lancashire Witch, Thompson; the Clarendon, Peck; the New Industry, Wigg; the Boston, Calcott; the Cæsar, Templar; the Baltimore, Hilton; the Mary, Nesbitt; and the Mary, Ham, all from London; the Leith, Graham; the Prosperity, Richie; and the Patty, Place; all from Curaccoa; the Dolphin, Duke, and the Peachy, Hindman, both from the Spanish Coast; the Charming Betty, Hunk; the Two Brothers, Hoskins; the Emperor, Gwynn; and the Batchelor's Delight, Townshend, all from Africa; the Duke of Cumberland, Johnson; and the Tyger, Borroughs, both from Liverpool; the Bristol Merchant, South, from Falmouth; the Michael, Saunders, from Plymouth; the Friendship, Bateman; the Prince William, Eaton; the Eagle, Chilcott; the Seymour, Lewis; the Towgood, Alden; and the Duke of Cumberland, Noarth, all from Bristol. ib.

They write from Jamaica, that Col. Dawkins, and Philip Dawkins, both eminent and wealthy Planters of that Island, died lately there; the first of which is said to have died worth 100,000 l. ib.——*A Sum of great Use to any but the Owner.*

Last Sunday a Nobleman in his Coach and Six, going through Kensington, met with a Post-Chaise, which not giving Way, one of his Servants rode up and knocked the Post-Boy off his Horse; by which he was taken up for dead, and carried into a House, and it is thought he cannot recover. ib.—*I suppose the Nobleman will turn this Servant off, if the Boy lives; but if he dies, I am sure Jack Ketch ought to turn him off.*

A few Days ago two Men were secured by the Guard at Kensington Palace, for stripping and going into the Canal in the Garden, and committing several Indecencies whilst the Ladies were walking there. ib.—*These Fellows will, I hope, be decently stript in another Place.*

Yesterday being Trinity Monday, the Master, Elders, and Brothers of the Trinity-House, went in their Barge to Greenwich, and from thence returned to Pontac's, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them. W. E.

The same Day the Admirals Warren, Hawke, and Boscawen were admitted Elder Brothers of the Trinity-House. ib.

They write from Boston in New England, by a Ship arrived at Bristol, that one of his Majesty's Ships of 50 Guns had lately taken on the Coast of Virginia a Spanish Privateer, and had retaken one of her Prizes, which were carried into Virginia. ib.

The Vigilant, Capt. Dring, bound for Jamaica from Philadelphia, is taken and carried into Petit Guavres. ibid.

The Kent, Capt. Saunders, bound for Cape Fear, was taken by a Privateer from the Havannah, who took out her Cargo and sunk her. ib.

The Petty, Stokes, from Jamaica, bound to Boston, foundered at Sea. ib.

The Sheerness Privateer, about three Weeks ago, in Lat. 46. fell in with a Spanish Privateer of 26 Guns, and engaged her; but being disabled by losing her Mizen-Mast, the Spaniard got off, with a large Prize, supposed to be a Ship from Jamaica. ib.

The same Spanish Privateer had also taken a large Virginia Ship. ib.

The Anglesea Man of War, and the Hardwick Arm'd Ship, arrived at Plymouth on Friday last from their Cruize. ib.

The same Day the Tryton, Capt. Arbuthnott, and the Baltimore, Capt. Vernon, sailed from Weymouth on a Cruize. ib.

Last Saturday Night Mrs. Chester, a Milliner at Charing-cross, on her Return home from the City, was seized in the Strand with an Apoplectic Fit, and died immediately. ib.

Sunday the only Son of Mr. Hilliard, a Founder, in Gravel-Lane, Southwark, attempting to swim in the River was drowned. He was afterwards taken up at London Bridge. ib.

On Saturday Noon a young Woman was run over by a Coach in Holborn, which broke both her Legs. She was immediately carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. ibid.

The same Day in the Afternoon as Mr. Gibbs, Foreman of the Carpenters Work at Ironmonger's Hall, building in Fenchurch street, was giving Directions, he accidentally fell from the Top of the said Building, and was killed on the Spot. He has left a Wife and two Children; but it is thought they will be provided for by the Company of Ironmongers.

On Friday a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened at Stamford in Lincolnshire; by which a Servant-maid of Mr. Hallam, a Farmer, was struck dead by a Flash of Lightning. ib.

Last Sunday Night a Fire broke out at a Pumpmaker's near the Church in Shoreditch, which burnt with great Violence, and much Damage was done before it was extinguiſhed. ib.

On Sunday Evening two Ladies in a Chariot, coming for London, were robbed between Walthamſtow and Stratford by a ſingle Highwayman. ib.

Saturday laſt in the Afternoon as Mr. John Poole, a Hatter in Leadenhall-ſtreet, was returning home, he unfortunately fell into the River between Lewiſham and Deptford, and was drowned: He was ſeen to fall in by a Girl, who called a Gardener and his Man, in an adjacent Field, to his Aſſiſtance; but to no Purpoſe. ib.

Jacobitical Proſaic Nonſenſe, from the London Evening Poſt.

We hear that all the *Reports* which were ſpread, ten or fifteen Days ago, concerning *a new Prohibition* of ſending Corn out of the Kingdom, and the laying an *Embargo* on Ships, had no other Foundation than the Impoſſibility the L—— of the R——— were under of *granting P——ts*, 'till the News of his M———'s Arrival in *H———d* empower'd them to *open their C—n*, &c.——*The Wit of a Writer is ſometimes ſaid to lie in the Expreſſion, ſo that it can't be tranſlated; this Wit lies in the Printing, and can't be read; for if the Writer (as he ſafely might) had inſerted all the Words at Length, there would have been no Appearance of either Wit or Satire in the Paragraph.*

Wedneſday.

We hear the Right Hon the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the following Ships home, from Admiral Byng's Squadron in the Mediterranean, viz.

Boyne,	Litchfield
Princeſſa	Nonſuch
Burford	Severn
Eſſex	Feverſham
Naſſau	South Sea Caſtle
Royal Oak	Crown
Rupert	Leverpool
Superbe	Lynn
Antelope	Roebuck
Colcheſter	Phœnix
Guernzey	Loeſtoffe.
Leopard	

Seaford, Enterprize, Spence, Carcaſe, Terrible	Sloops.
Cruizer, Penzy	Settees.
Poſtillion, Brave	Xebecks.
Conqueror, Duke	Fireſhips.

Yeſterday their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when Mr. Secretary at War attended their Lordſhips on the preſent Poſture of Affairs. ib.

And we hear, that ſeveral Regiments that have been raiſed at the Beginning of this War, will be diſcharged very ſoon. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq; gave a grand Entertainment to divers Perſons of Diſtinction at his Houſe in Arlington ſtreet. ib.

Yeſterday a Patent paſs'd the Great Seal, of the Creation of the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, granted unto Henry Ibbetſon, Eſq; of Leeds in the County of York, and his Heirs for ever. ib.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl Powis will be preſented with one of the vacant Blue Garters. ib.

Extract of a Letter from St. John's in Antigua, April 3.

'There are Swarms of Privateers from Martinico and Guardaloupe cruiſing off theſe Iſlands, ſo that it is hardly poſſible for any Veſſel to eſcape. On the 18th ult. arrived here the Montroſe of Glaſgow, who the Day before being in Company with a Ship from Piſcataqua, mounting 18 Six-pounders, with 36 Men, fell in with two French Privateers, the one of Eight and the other of Twelve Guns. One of the Privateers bore down upon the large Ship, while the other attacked the Montroſe; they both defended themſelves till Night, when they loſt Sight of one another; the Montroſe fought the Privateer who had attacked her for four Hours, board to board, and obliged her to ſheer off.

About five o'Clock in the Morning, the Ship from Piſcataqua having ſtruck, and the Iſland of Antigua bearing two Miles Weſt, the Montroſe was again attacked by both Privateers; but by the Bravery of Capt. Graham, Son to Glengeil (who commanded her) and his People, who fought them gallantly for many Hours, by plying their four Carriage Guns, Small Arms, and Powder Flaſks, ſhe got into this Harbour. The Bravery of the Captain and his Men is juſtly extolled here by all Ranks of People, they not exceeding 14 in Number, though attack'd by 100. The Captain was the firſt who was wounded, tho' ſlightly; the two Mates are much wounded, one of them was blown up by ſome Flasks of Powder thrown on board by the Enemy, and his Cloaths all ſet on Fire; but it is hoped he will recover: The other is in Danger of loſing his Eye. There are four or five of the Hands wounded, tho' none of them dangerouſly.'

Thurſday.

Laſt Saturday Morning their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, accompanied by ſeveral of the Nobility, paſſed through the City in an open Landau, and did Mr. Broome the Honour of dining at his Houſe at Dagenham Breach in Eſſex; where their Royal Highneſſes ſtaid till Evening, and returned again the ſame Night to Town. W. E.

By a Letter from Hanover we hear, that the Court there will be the moſt brilliant this Summer that ever was known. ib.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's Equipage will be the moſt grand and numerous of any Secretary of State that has been abroad for many Years. ib.

We are aſſured that the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Earl of Aſhburnham, will make a Tour to the Earl of Orford's, at Houghton in Norfolk; and afterwards to the Duke of Devonſhire's, at Chatworth in Derbyſhire, and not to Newcaſtle, as mentioned in ſome other Papers. ib.

This Morning the Marquis of Granby, and Lord March, went out of Town for Nottinghamſhire. ib.

The Right Hon. the Lord Monſon lies very dangerouſly ill at his Houſe in Piccadilly. ib.

Friday.

Mr. W—, who has reſided here ſome time from the Court of Spain, within theſe few Days has had two or three Conferences with the Miniſters of State, on the Subject of the Conditions on which his Catholick Majeſty is diſpoſed to accede to the Preliminaries of Peace: In which Conferences he has been informed, that it will be impoſſible to make any Alteration in the Clauſe of Reverſion which had been tack'd to the Eſtabliſhment for the Infant Don Philip, ſince that was the only practicable Expedient which could be found to engage the Empreſs Queen to conſent to the ſaid Eſtabliſhment; and that 'twas eaſy to foreſee, that much greater and more inſurmountable Difficulties would inevitably reſult from the leaſt Change in the preſent Diſpoſition of that Point. The Return of the Courier, which has been diſpatch'd to Madrid, 'tis hoped, will remove the Difficulties which have hitherto retarded the Acceſſion of his Catholick Majeſty to the Preliminary Articles of Peace. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had a very great Levee of Perſons of Diſtinction of that Kingdom. ib.

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